



VOL. V—NUMBER 41

## MONTEREY COUNTY

# LABOR NEWS

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WHOLE NUMBER 1186



## 'Job Freeze' Order Causes Bad Problem

San Francisco, Calif. (CFLNL)—That unreasonableness in the enforcement of the job-freeze order now in effect in this area can work tremendous hardships on the workers involved, as well as interfere with production, has been demonstrated in a recent case of a building trades worker which is typical of a serious problem which requires immediate adjustment.

A building construction trades worker had finished his job for his contractor, and as is usual in cases of this kind, would have to be available in several weeks when his employer would have another job to finish. As this worker was not eligible to unemployment benefits without first applying for suitable employment, and the time element was also a consideration, he was sent by the Employment Service to a job in the shipyard.

After being employed by the shipyard he was frozen to that job and so could not return to his former trade. Such a situation will not only freeze a great number of building construction workers on jobs which others can fill, but it will seriously jeopardize the whole building construction industry.

Homes for war workers are just as important and as urgently needed for turning out the required production connected with the war effort as are other lines of work directly tied up with war production. If men of this type of work will be frozen to jobs out of their usual employment, there will soon be a critical scarcity of these workers and the whole industry will suffer, as well as the war program.

The California State Federation of Labor is looking into this case, as well as others, to obtain an immediate adjustment in order to prevent further dislocation of these workers and this vitally important industry.

## EMPLOYERS URGED TO FILE REPORTS ON ESSENTIAL MEN

Washington, D. C. Announcing that available manpower of military age will permit only about 1,500,000 industrial deferments at the end of this year, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission has urged employers of the approximately 3,000,000 men now deferred for occupational reasons to cooperate for their orderly induction by promptly filing out manning tables and replacement schedules.

Stressing the need for prompt filing of manning tables and replacement schedules, Chairman McNutt stated that estimate of 1,500,000 men who can be deferred in industry as of next December 31 takes into consideration these who will become 18 before that date and also men with dependents who had been classified in former Class 3-B.

## Want Dangerous Job? Enroll With The Fire Guards!

An urgent appeal to "the men and women of organized labor to offer their skills, their time and their courage for a dangerous new job—the Fire Guards," has been made by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, in announcing plans for a fire-fighting force of 1,500,000 volunteers.

"Workers and their families living in war production centers know that when enemy fire bombs fall, theirs will be a double responsibility," he said. "They must protect themselves and their neighbors against fire, and they must help put out plant fires so that production losses can be kept down. That means many thousands of working men and women will be needed for the Fire Guards to man pump-tank extinguishers which have been distributed in all target-area cities in the country."

Radio France, General Henri Giraud's station at Algiers, reported that because "young German students are getting stirred up," a Gestapo agent has been stationed in "every" German university.

## ALONG CANNERY ROW (AFL Fish Cannery Workers)

The proper title of this column this week should be: "Morgan King Along Cannery Row!" You see, Morg has been on vacation, but has spent most of his time at the union working. Huh!

Morg did a little other work, however—he started building rabbit hutches and was forced to build seven to catch up with the production line.

Catherine Radcliff, a nurse at Cal-Pak, died recently. The union sent flowers.

Jules Meedof has been called here from Fresno to help arbitrate our difficulties with employers on next season's wages.

Morgan King traveled to Los Angeles to attend a Fish and Game Commission hearing recently. He reports the F. & G. Comm. did the following:

1. Removed the monthly limit on sardine reduction, establishing the limit as seasonal.
2. Tentatively granted ten new permits for reductions.

The Can Opener reports that the reporter for this column appeared with a swell new "hair do" the other day.

Louis Martin was in San Francisco last weekend inquiring of the War Labor Board regarding procedure in case of disputes, contract agreements, etc.

Tillie Mrovka has severed all past connections—he's back at Cal-Pak. Tillie has a new hobby, painting, and declared: "I'm the Rembrandt of Cannery Row!"

Morg King sends this tip to vacationers: "Stay out of bars; take your own jug, and take your own wife—it's cheaper!"

And Pearl Thomas asks: "Who was the squeaky voiced woman asking for Morg's home telephone number, and declaring she was his 'cousin'?"

Monterey Fish Cannery Workers led the successful campaign which won the exemption of the whole fish cannery industry from provisions of the President's Executive Order 9240.

The Fish Cannery Workers meet tonight (Friday) at the Labor Temple in New Monterey.

And with that bit of choice gossip, we're tongue-tied—back to the tin for

—THE CAN OPENER

## Helen Norman's Car Taken, Found

Helen Norman, popular business representative of Salinas Culinary Alliance 467, reports her car stolen, but recovered later.

The secretary had taken the car to a garage for servicing, and reports that the garage left the machine outside. The next morning the car was missing. It was found three days later with accessories all stripped off.

## Newcomers Win City Election

Three newcomers are on the Salinas city council as result of city elections recently. Elected were C. L. Vertin, packing house manager; Walter Phillips, grover, and John Meinberg, milk dealer. The labor council had taken action to support only one of the five candidates in the campaign, J. A. Gilbert, trucker and cafe operator, who was defeated.

## Building Trades To Elect Soon

The Monterey County Building and Construction Trades Council will hold its annual election of officers at the meeting of Thursday night, July 15. Dale Ward, secretary and business agent, reports. Nominations will be opened at the meeting of Thursday, July 1. All delegates are urged to be present.

## Barbers Enjoy Family Picnic

Members of Barbers Union 896 of Monterey last week enjoyed a delightful family-style picnic at Big Sur, reports Secretary A. H. Thompson.

Members and their wives and families took part in the affair, which was pronounced "most enjoyable."

## Pacific Veteran Lauds Labor

NEW YORK.—"I have been visiting a few factories, and it was encouraging to me and certainly to the boys out there to see what wonderful work is going on here and how you men and all the men like you are giving us goods with which to defeat the enemy. Without you we could not possibly win. With the goods you produce we will beat hell out of the Japs and the Nazis!"

Sgt. William Caldwell of the U. S. Army Air Force, chief radio operator aboard the bomber "Goonie Bird" of the 11th Bombardment Group, first outfit to reach Guadalcanal, where he served 8 months, in those words gives due credit to the production records of American war plant workers.

He spoke at Manhattan Center to members of Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Also addressing the meeting, honoring 212 members of Local No. 3 who are continuing in war work although eligible for retirement, were Mayor LaGuardia, Joseph D. Keenan, associate director of the WPB, Labor Production Division, and Maj. C. J. Bishop, Industrial Services Division, Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. Army.

Wounded in the Guadalcanal action, Sergeant Caldwell also fought at Midway and Pearl Harbor. The 11th Bombardment Group was cited by President Roosevelt for having dropped more bombs and sunk more ships than any other squadron. Sergeant Caldwell personally shot down 5 of the 20 Jap fighters credited to the B-17 "Goonie Bird."

Sergeant Caldwell, 23, is a native of Yonkers, N. Y., and a graduate of Cambridge University, England.

## NO ACTION ON DISPUTE WHILE MEN ON STRIKE, WARNS REGIONAL W.L.B.

The Tenth Regional War Labor Board has made it clear that it will give no consideration to the issues in a labor dispute while the employees are on strike, it was announced by Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman and public member of the RWLB.

It has been decided by unanimous action of the board that if a strike occurs the case is to be placed immediately at the bottom of the docket and no consideration is to be given the issues involved so long as the strike continues.

"Ten days after the attack on Pearl Harbor," Neblett declared, "labor pledged to the President and the nation that as an obligation of citizenship there would be no strikes until the war is won. The War Labor Board was set up by the President to settle labor disputes by peaceful means, and the National Board later created Regional War Labor Boards, under its jurisdiction, to make possible speedier action upon labor disputes throughout the country. The War Labor Board was made the guardian of the no-strike pledge by labor and the no-lockout pledge by industry."

"Later it was charged by Congress with administration of the wage stabilization policy, with power to act upon voluntarily agreed-upon applications for wage increases by employers and employees. This also was made part of the duties of the tri-partite regional boards.

"Any workmen who go on strike violate their pledge to America and abrogate their responsibilities of citizenship by taking advantage of the war in attempting to achieve economic gain by force during a time of national peril.

"In any strike in California, Arizona or Nevada by those under jurisdiction of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, the case will go at once to the bottom of the docket."

## Public Workers Get Wage Boost Without WLB

Employees of state, county, municipal and other non-federal governmental divisions may continue to receive wage or salary adjustments under the revised wage stabilization program, without approval of the National War Labor Board or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it was announced in a joint statement by the Board and the Commission.

"It is presumed," the statement asserted, "that public employers will continue to cooperate as they have in the past and will not make adjustments in wages or salaries which would be in contravention of the national stabilization policy as expressed" in the various executive order relating to economic stabilization. The clarifying statement was issued because of the uncertainty on the part of non-federal governmental divisions as to whether their powers to make wage adjustments were continued under the April 8 Hold-the-Line Order.

docket to remain there until the men again are at work.

## STRIKES 'EXCEPTION'

"On the other hand, if employees remain on the job the Regional Board will decide their cases as soon as it can. They must remember, however, that there are many cases before the Board, every one of which must be given careful consideration so that an equitable decision may be given. The Board appreciates the patience shown by the vast majority who have filed applications for wage adjustments, and will decide these cases as rapidly as possible. The same is true of dispute cases. Panels will be established to hear facts and arguments on the issues and to make recommendations to the Board for final action.

"The Regional War Labor Board has complete confidence in the patriotism and loyalty of employees in general, and is proud of the record which the vast majority in the Tenth Region have established in abiding by their no-strike pledge.

"Strikes are the exception, rather than the rule, in California, Nevada and Arizona, and the percentage of hours lost since January 1, 1943, in relation to the hours worked, is less than one-half of one percent."

## PINBALL MACHINE IS GOING TO WAR

Signal Corps technicians at Fort Monmouth, N. J., have discovered the real "payoff" on pinball machines.

Parts of the machines, seized by Monmouth, N. J. police and turned over to the Signal Corps, are being utilized by the Corps' technicians in many ways.

The relay that controlled the "tilt" light on the pinball machines is now part of the control system for the Fort Monmouth air-raid warning system, and selector relays from the boards of chance have replaced the patchboard system by which groups of loud speakers at the Fort had been switched in on the sound system.

## UNION WILL BUY U. S. DESTROYER

It may seem a long distance from the making of a hat to the firing line in the war—but not where New York Millinery workers are concerned. Members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (A. F. of L.) in New York city have decided to carry the war to Hitler and Hirohito in the form of a U. S. Destroyer—a gift to the government from the workers and their employers.

A drive is under way to raise \$5,000,000 in war bonds with which to purchase the destroyer and over \$3,000,000 of the amount has already been raised.

## WITH THE TEAMSTER

Teamsters Union 287  
San Jose, Calif.

Returning from the Teamsters' convention at Santa Barbara, George Jenott, secretary of Local 287, reported the concave unanimous in the idea of not turning the Japanese loose on the Pacific Coast.

Jenott attended the convention with William Conboy, international representative. Johnny Silva also represented Local 287 at the sessions.

The Salinas Lettuce Truck drivers are still awaiting conclusion of negotiations. The question of whether or not this group of men fall in an agricultural or industrial classification has been raised and is complicating negotiations.

Union officials, however, say that regardless of how the men finally are classified, negotiations will be rushed through.

New headquarters have been opened for Teamsters Union 287 at Salinas—at the corner of John and Main Streets. Red Carey is in charge.

Dave Beck has expressed a growing concern over the speeding of truck drivers on the highway. It is pointed out that although there is a shortage of drivers and equipment, there also is a war going on and tires must be preserved. —WATCH YOUR STEP AND HOLD 'ER DOWN!

The Sunlite Baking Co. case at San Jose has been settled, with the old commissions now in effect, after the War Labor Board cut in two the arbitrator's recommendations.

Submission of a 20-page brief in behalf of requested increases for milk wagon drivers completed the case for this group of men. It's up to the War Labor Board now.

Negotiations are a continuing slowly and non-provocatively with Hendy's, at Sunnyvale. Good things are hoped for, however.

## STUDY CHART, SUBSTITUTE FOR MEATS

Meat rationing will not affect the health of men doing the heaviest work provided they get enough of other foods supplying the necessary food elements, according to leading nutrition scientists and medical authorities.

"It would help workers to make the adjustments in their food habits that meat rationing makes necessary if they realized that there are foods other than meat which provide protein for muscle building and body repair," say Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, Chief, Nutrition in Industry Division, Food Distribution Administration.

The Nutrition in Industry Division provides the following chart, based upon National Research Council list of protein content of some of the common foods, showing percentages of protein compared with the protein value (8 grams) in one and one half ounces of lean beef:

Portion	Food	Per.
1 1/2 glass	Lean Beef	100
1 1/2 oz.	Milk	87.5
1 1/2 oz.	Chicken, edible part	112.5
1 1/2 oz.	Fish, Halibut	97.5
1 1/2 oz.	Fish, Cod	86.25
1	Egg	75
1 oz.	Peas, dried	80
3 oz.	Beans, Kidney	58.7
1 oz.	Cheese, Cheddar	56.25
1 oz.	Cheese, Cottage	62.5
1 oz.	Cheese, Swiss	70

## SEAMEN'S CLUB IN SCOTLAND DRAWS PRAISE

Thanks to the contributions of the members of the American Federation of Labor, merchant seamen of all Allied nations spending their shore leaves in Glasgow, Scotland, can now obtain rest, recreation, food, and when necessary warm clothing, at the newly opened Havelock Wilson Glasgow Merchant Seamen's Club. The club has been established and will be maintained with funds donated by AFL members through the Labor League for Human Rights.

American Ambassador John G. Winant, at the opening ceremonies, read a cable from Matthew Woll, president of the Labor League for Human Rights.

## LOCAL 483 SPEAKS

(Bartenders, Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 483)

DID YOU KNOW?—That our union lost one of its staunchest supporters and its former secretary in the death of Al Pottharst last week?

That two bartenders, Toney Rey and former President Charles Saxton were pallbearers for Bro. Al's funeral?

That there's been nothing new done on the contract, what with employer unwillingness and the War Labor Board, etc? Anyway, our members are getting top pay, or they don't work—they can go to war plants for good pay if employers won't give them a living wage.

That Paul Baker became father of an eight pound one ounce baby boy recently, and is he proud?

## NEW PROJECTS FOR SALINAS AREA WAITED

A number of new projects are being awaited by building trades crafts in the Salinas area, reports J. B. McGinley, business agent for Laborers Union 272. Included are:

New sewage project for Salinas, bids to be opened June 24.

Highway surfacing job in the Seaside area (near Monterey), bids opened last week.

Alisal School fire repairs, call for bids just published.

Army infantry to start soon at Rodeo grounds.

At the Spigel plant, steps were being taken to have at least one unit in operation this week and craftsmen were working 14 hours a day.

Pour of concrete on the new highway bridge at Twin Bridges was to start this week with about six weeks' work to go.

The Hollister air base runway job was almost completed with a few laborers finishing up the work.

## Carpenters 1323 Elect Officers On Monday Night

Carpenters Union 1323 of Monterey will hold annual elections at the regular meeting next Monday night at the new Building Trades Hall to pick officers for the ensuing terms, it was announced.

Nominations were opened at a recent meeting with little opposition developing for major posts.

Nominees, mostly incumbents, include: George Dietl, president; Grover Bethard, vice president; William Allen, recording secretary; Dale Ward, financial secretary; W. J. Dickerson, treasurer, and George Weber, trustee.

## In Union Circles MONTEREY

Plumbers Union 62 was to hold annual elections of officers at last Friday's meeting—results later.

One thing about Morgan King when he's on vacation—he's conscientious! He spends most of his time in the union offices making sure things go all right without him!

Dale Ward was honored by President Roosevelt last week, receiving a "certificate of appreciation" for his excellent work on the selective service board.

## Teamsters Open New Salinas Headquarters

Teamsters Union 287 have new offices in Salinas, having completed moving into larger and more modern quarters last week-end.

The new offices are in the drive-in at the corner of John St. and Main St. in Salinas.

L. R. "Red" Carey is representative for Teamsters at the Salinas office, with Una May Amberg as office secretary. The Warehousemen's Division, headed by Pete Andrade at present, likewise has offices in the new location.

It's bonds or bondage.

## Fix Prices Before Fix Wages, Is Plea of Federation to WLB; Substandard Wage Levels Hit

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—Labor's position was clearly and unmistakably established regarding the inadvisability of specifying a sub-standard existence level as long as the soaring cost of living was not under control, at a meeting of the 10th Regional War Labor Board at San Francisco, Saturday, June 5th, called for such a purpose. Backing up the remarks of Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, and

John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, was the general concurrence expressed by Mr. Feely of the San Francisco Employers Council, who also agreed that the individual unions and employers should work out their own differences and reach whatever agreements they can without the Board's supervision.

This meeting, which was called by the Regional War Labor Board was attended by representatives of various unions as well as employers. Secretary Vandeleur pointed out at the outset that the establishment of any wage level, including that of a sub-standard one, was completely out of the question as long as the control of prices was not tied up with this adjustment.

"You cannot fix wages without fixing prices," the Federation secretary reiterated time and time again. He went on to say "Right at this very moment while we are discussing this question prices are still going up and it would be ridiculous to try to determine any kind of a wage in such circumstances. There is no use trying to separate wages from price control because these two points are inextricably related." This unqualified declaration won the general approval of the assembled representatives. Over and again the Federation has pointed out that it would be futile to set a wage level if prices were allowed to flow upwards. This would mean that wages would be frozen while prices remain fluid.

WAGE CUTS NEXT  
Numerous examples were cited by the Federation Secretary to dramatize his point of view. It was finally made convincingly clear that if the unions were to agree to a certain sub-standard wage level without considering budgetary requirements, then the unions would be straitjacketed and suffer real wage cuts. The position would be insufferable and defenseless.

John O'Connell, veteran labor leader and secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, expressed his complete distrust of alleged statistical proof and declared in no uncertain terms that the unions were not built up by statisticians, and that the unions were not going to be busted up by them. The history of Labor, O'Connell pointed out, will show that the wage earners of this country fought for what they thought was coming to them on the actual facts as they understood them. Labor did not need the services of statisticians then, and without checking against the actual facts as determined by the experience of the workers themselves, no decision could be considered satisfactory to labor.

CONTROL NECESSARY  
H. P. Melnikow, representing several AFL unions, expressed general approval with the position taken by both Vandeleur and O'Connell.

It was definitely established that the fixing of any wage level would be unheard of as long as prices are permitted to convert as they are doing now. Even with the establishment of a price control policy that would be more effective, the whole question of what is a sub-standard living level is still shrouded in confusion unless it is kept clearly in mind that the whole question is patterned by the requirements of the Presidential stabilization policy.

It is unclear at the present moment whether substandard wages are to be considered as those wages below a subsistence level or wages related to those paid in a particular industry. Rulings and comments by the National War Labor Board do not square with the language in Presidential Order No. 9328. Before any effective approach to the whole problem can be made it will be necessary to clear up this point, as the Federation has insisted time and again.

SUBSTANDARD WAGE  
If substandard wages are those which are below the subsistence level, then the requirements of living in health and decency could be used to determine what they should be. This would have nothing to do with what the wages may be paid in a particular factory, industry or area. But that it does not mean this can be construed from the decision in the Everbest Engineering Corporation case, which was discussed in the last issue of the C. S. F. L. News Letter. If substandard wages are those which can be determined as they relate to a standard wage rate being paid in a factory, industry or area, then the subsistence consideration is completely excluded, and the unions would be committing suicide to subscribe to the fixing of such a rate, as explained in the last issue.

BARGAINING UPHELD  
In view of this consideration, the opinion of the San Francisco Employers' Counsel Representative, Mr. James L. Feely, can be appreciated as expressing a thought with which the labor unions are acquainted. In his brief for the Employers, Mr. Feely stated: "It is respectfully submitted that the majority of wage scales for this area have been arrived at through the processes of collective bargaining. Collective bargaining has been for some time past the proclaimed economic policy of the United States Government and of the great majority of the States of the Union. Various enactments have been passed by legislatures so declaring. Therefore, in determining whether or not a wage is standard or substandard, it is submitted that the great weight should be placed upon the collective bargaining history existing between the parties.

"It is fundamental that labor, through the processes of collective bargaining, is not going to agree to a wage which is substandard. In other words, it can be presumed that a wage which has been established over a period of time and retained through the process of collective bargaining is not a substandard wage. The burden of proving a wage standard under the above mentioned conditions would fall upon those seeking to have it so declared."

After an over-all discussion of the entire question enough clarification was achieved to impress upon all concerned that the entire problem has to be defined before it is tackled and before any date of a valid and significant nature can be assembled.

British Labor Gives Post-War Building Plan  
In a program on public housing which will be submitted to its annual convention in June, the British Labor Party advocates the building of four million houses within ten years after the end of the war and the employment of one and a quarter million workers in the building industry.

The Labor Party's housing program advocates the acquisition by public authorities and building companies of land in rural and urban regions at moderate prices during the war.

Another problem it examines is the elimination of the waste connected with the old and often inefficient system of building contracts. In the past some of the contractors have been overloaded with work, with the result that the quality of their building has suffered, while others were inefficient. The Labor Party proposes that a law be passed permitting the government to overhaul inefficient building contractors and terminate contracts when the quality of the work falls short of standard.

To obtain better organization of the building trade, the Party advocates that building contractors should be grouped in local or regional areas and classified according to their equipment, working efficiency and availability for the execution of particular public works jobs. Business firms should be encouraged to specialize in normal repairs and maintenance work, it says.

## Federation in Postal Zone 2 Of New Setup

San Francisco, California (CFLNL)—In order to expedite the delivery of mail, a new Post Office zoning plan has been worked out and each district has been given a certain postal number. THE NUMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR IS 2. Please include this number in addressing all communications to us. Also, if you have been notified that your postal district comes under the New Post Office zoning plan, we would appreciate a card from you giving your postal district number so that our mailing list will conform to the new regulations and we may cooperate with Post Office officials.



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## WHAT CAUSES INFLATION?

In practically everything that the American public is being given to read the falsehood is stated again and again that present-day high wages and nearly everybody working threaten to bring on an unprecedented inflation. By inflation is meant that the amount of goods any sum of money will buy is being steadily decreased as inflation increases.

This false claim that the amount of wages being distributed is the primary cause or a cause at all of inflation should be spiked for just what it is, namely a falsehood. The truth is that any wave of prosperity, which may happen to come to the lot of the great mass of working people of this or any other country does not of itself cause an inflation.

What does cause every inflation is the profit hungry price manipulator, who seldom passes up an opportunity to boost prices on the defenseless public. No wage increase, whether local or widespread, is overlooked by the profiteers, who like leeches get between the producer and the consumer, to milk them for every last cent they can wheedle out of them.

When purchasing power is low, which is another way of saying that wages are low, and millions are out of work and not earning anything, it becomes very difficult for the profiteers to maintain high prices or to send them soaring higher and higher. Because this is true is probably the reason so many people accept the much heralded misconception that high wages or plenty work to employ all causes inflation.

The fact of the matter is that the only cause there can be for inflation is that somebody in control of fixing prices force prices up to such an extent that purchasing power of money is decreased. If prices are doubled, on an average, dollars have only half the value they had before prices started to go up. That is inflation with a vengeance, but what caused the inflation was the doubling of the prices.

Here again, just as it becomes very difficult to boost prices when unemployment is everywhere, earning power low and buying power equally low, so when nearly everybody is working and earning high wages it becomes much easier for the profiteers to send prices skyrocketing. The only limit they have in their greed is to charge "all that the traffic will bear." In other words they invariably boost the prices as long as they can move their goods at the higher levels. This is the real cause, the only cause of every inflation that ever took place. Many other minor causes may stimulate an inflationary period. But none of these cause the inflation. There can be only one real primary cause and that cause always is the skyrocketing of selling prices of the necessities of life that all human beings must have to exist.

Quit blaming unions for causing inflations. They do not and cannot do that. The only people on earth who can and do cause inflations are the price-fixers. They make money cheap by boosting prices skyward.

## WHOM DOES PROSPERITY WORRY?

Does a wave of general prosperity ever worry anybody? It most certainly does. The man who fattens and gets rich on the debts of others never likes to see prosperity last any too long.

It is tough on the money lender when prosperity becomes so general that many people start paying off their debts. Sometimes banks have to close up if too many mortgages are paid off.

Loan sharks would never permit very much prosperity if they had all the say about it.

People who enrich themselves by foreclosing mortgages on helpless debtors, seldom prosper at that game during periods of general prosperity.

In short those people who enrich themselves at the expense of the poor and the helpless welcome hard times and gloat over periods of depression. It makes it easier for them to take advantage of the poverty stricken and do they do it? Just watch them and see.

All of which adds emphasis to the age-old adage: "Do not buy more than you can pay for." The day that people get out of debt is usually a very happy one for them.

We might just as well be hardboiled about these axis powers. When they are knocked out of this war, as they eventually will be, aside from disarming them we should let them stew in their own juice enough years to enable them to get some sense into their heads by their own effort and experience. They have been living on pillage and loot so long now that they need to eke out their existence the hard way till they learn the other way does not pay. It would be folly for us to start feeding them because they quit. Let them scratch for their own worms. It is the only way they can ever learn to be decent again.

It was two years ago June 22nd since the Germans invaded Russia. They have doubtless regretted that move many times.

## GIGGLES AND GROANS

## ORIGINAL PLAN FAVORED

The driver of a Western bus drew up and found he was in the hands of bandits.

"Hands up," said one of the bandits. "We're going to rob the men and kiss the women."

"No," said another member of the gang, "we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Young man," said a woman of uncertain age from up New England way, "mind your own business; your friend is managing this holdup."

## THE HEIFER SQUAWKS

"I'm going to love you until the cows come home."

"Okay, fresh guy. But meanwhile you don't have to pet the calves."

## DOGGONE TOUGH

A young man whose first job was that of reporter on a newspaper was having a lot of trouble writing his stories. All his efforts seemed to find their way into the trash basket.

Finally one day the city editor called him and said: "Look—you don't quite know what the public is interested in, what news really is. For example, if a dog bites a man, that isn't news. But if a man bites a dog, that's news."

The young man thought about that and several days later the paper came out with the following headline:

FIRE PLUG BREAKS — WETS DOG.

## RISKING ONE EYE

The church service was proceeding successfully when a woman in the gallery got so interested that she leaned out too far and fell over the railing. Her dress caught in a chandelier, and she was suspended in mid-air. The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered at the congregation:

"Any person who turns around will be struck stone blind."

A man, whose curiosity was getting the better of him, turned to his companion and said: "I'm going to risk one eye."

## OUT FOR OVERHAULING

Said the master of the house to the charwoman: "Do you know anything of the mistress' whereabouts?"

"They've been sent to the laundry, sir," said she.

## ELECTRICIAN NEEDED

The post office received a letter addressed to "Mr. Ilks, service man Decatur, Ill." The letter was delivered to Fay Ickes, on the chance that he was the one meant. When Mr. Ickes opened the letter, he read: "My husband has dyebuted and has to be insulated twice a week. Please send the insulation right away."

## SLIGHT ERROR

"I hear you and the leading lady are on the outs."

Electrician: "Yeah, it was one of those quick change scenes with the stage all dark. She asked for her lights, and I thought she said lights."

## NAUTICAL

Yachtsman—If this squall continues, I shall have to leave to.

Girl Passenger—What a horrid way to put it.

## SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

An English lady, self-appointed supervisor of village morals, accused a workman of having reverted to drink because "with her own eyes" she had seen his wheelbarrow standing outside a public house.

The accused man made no verbal defense, but the same evening he placed his wheelbarrow outside her door and left it there all night.

## HOW IT STARTED

Mr. Brown told the greens committee that he was playing the second hole with Miss Fridley when she struck him over the head with a mallet after accusing him of deliberately styling her three-foot butt. —Marchmont News.

## REASON ENOUGH

"You say this woman shot her husband with this pistol, and at close range?" asked the coroner of the eye witness to the colored tragedy.

"Yessuh."

"Were there powder marks on his face?"

"Yassuh, dass why she shot him!"

## AREN'T WE DEVILS?

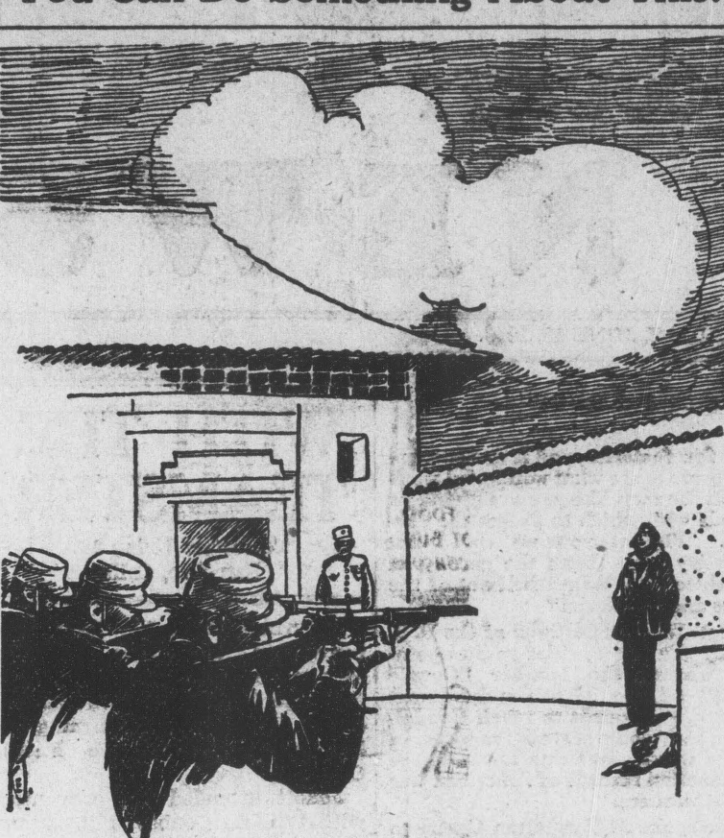
He grabbed me by my slender form. I could not call or scream. And dragged me to a dingy room. Where we could not be seen.

He tore away my filmy wrap And looked upon my form. I was so cold and damp and scared While he was hot and warm.

His feverish lips he pressed to mine. I gave him every drop. He drained me of my very self. I could not make him stop.

He made what I am today. That's why you find me here. A broken bottle thrown away. That once was full of beer.

## You Can Do Something About This!



Tokio's Savagery Against Our Young Fliers Will Be Avenged

You can help speed the day when we will bring the murderers of our boys to justice by buying War Bonds to the very limit of your ability. Every American has been stirred to burning anger, every American can do something about it today. Your War Bonds will become the bombs which the comrades of our martyred boys will unleash time and time again upon these Japanese fiends until they beg for mercy. They Give Their Lives—You Lend Your Money.

U. S. Treasury Department



MEIN KAMPF IN HOLLAND, or Straight from the Horse's Mouth, published by the Netherlands Information Bureau, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is our privilege on this third anniversary of the invasion of the Netherlands to introduce to you the greatest living authority on the Dutch, we present: THE ENEMY!"

Those few lines in the preface to this delightful booklet, Mein Kampf in Holland, give the substance of the latest publication by the Netherlands Information Bureau of New York. Designed as a new "chapter" to Hitler's famous "Mein Kampf," the new Dutch booklet has been compiled carefully from German and German-controlled newspapers and radio speeches. A "postscript" in the form of propaganda statements by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reichs Commissioner in Holland, and pictures of "the real Hitler," as printed by the Nazis themselves, embellish the booklet.

Purpose of the booklet is contained in the introduction which was prepared by the Netherlands Information Bureau, which is quoted in part:

"This booklet is . . . and admission of importance. After three years of describing the resistance of the Dutch to Nazi tyranny, we have run out of adjectives. Dauntless and indomitable, gallant . . . these and a thousand other words have lost their meaning and their flavor. . . . Our readers, too, may well long since have felt that words like these can carry no conviction or, worse, that anything we speak and write about this subject dearest to our hearts must necessarily be colored by self-interest or falsified by wishful thinking. . . . If it be true that none can speak the truth about themselves, let others tell our story for us. Let those be our spokesmen who have least interest in flattering us, who having lived—and learned—with

us these three long years, are better qualified to tell the truth about our people than any other man alive. . . ."

LABOR AND THE WAR: Labor Fact Book, 6, published by the Labor Research Association, New York City, 208 pages, \$1.25 (special rates to unions on quantity orders).

Labor-management councils first established by union initiative, in the electrical industry were the forerunner of the War Production Board's joint management-labor production committees. These plant organizations were recently praised by Chairman Donald M. Nelson as "extremely effective" in increasing output on the home front.

Some of the numerous union production programs were adopted in whole or in part by the government. Their success showed that workers' proposals and union-management cooperation through industry councils could obtain increased output in vital war industries.

Such union production plans, although in many cases not adequately considered or applied, have helped to enhance efficiency, curtail absenteeism, reduce accidents and secure the fullest participation of both employers and workers in the war effort. This is the conclusion of a survey by Labor Research Association, just published in Labor and the War: Labor Fact Book 6. Based on the first comprehensive study of these union programs, it shows that many of them influenced constructively the action of government agencies dealing with specific industries.

Covering the main labor developments of the past two years, the new volume includes data on the war economy, manpower problems, taxation, profits, corporate salaries, farmers and farm workers, price control, National War Labor Board decisions, social security, working conditions and many other topics.

## TESTED RECIPES

— for —

## UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPES EDITOR, 6823 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union).

## MEXICAN SALAD

- 1 1/2 C. raw carrots, shredded
- 1/2 C. green onion, sliced
- 1 1/2 C. raw cabbage, shredded
- 1/2 C. pimiento strips
- Salt and pepper
- 2 to 3 tsp. vinegar
- 1/2 to 1 C. thick sour cream

## DANDELION COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

- 1 C. cottage cheese
- 1/2 to 3/4 lb. dandelion greens
- French dressing

Place the cottage cheese by spoonfuls on beds of dandelion greens. Serves 6.

## COMPLEXION SALAD

- 1 envelope gelatine
- 1/2 C. cold water
- 1/2 Tbsp. mild vinegar
- 1/2 C. carrots, grated fine or shredded
- 2 Tbsp. parsley, chopped, or raw spinach
- 1 C. hot water
- 1 Tbsp. lemon juice
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1/2 C. cabbage, grated fine or shredded
- 2 tsp. onion juice (extracted by grating onion)

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add salt, hot water and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, lemon juice and onion juice. Turn into tray of automatic refrigerator. Turn up cold control. Do not freeze, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. To serve, remove from mold to bed lettuce leaves or endive and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

## MAILERS QUIT I.T.U., FORM INTERNATIONAL

Cincinnati, Ohio  
The Mailers' Trade District Union, affiliated with the International Typographical Union for 44 years, has severed relations and has set up its own temporary International Mailers Union, claiming a United States membership of 6500.

At a special convention at Cincinnati, the action was authorized following acceptance of a 48-page report submitted by the mailers' executive council which has been studying the situation for a year. Thomas J. Martin of Cleveland, president of the Mailers' Trade District Union and third vice president of the I. T. U., conducted the convention.

New officers of the new Mailers' International are: Walter Wiseman, president of the Cincinnati local, temporary chairman; John Barrows, head of the Atlanta, Ga., local, vice chairman, and W. Carey Weaver, president of the Indianapolis, Ind., local secretary.

## LITTLE LUTHER

The president has done it again," remarked Mr. Dilworth, looking over the top of his Daily Gazette.

"Done what again?" asked Little Luther.

"Struck at the heart of the people," Mr. Dilworth said resolutely. "He's against the Ruml plan."

"I didn't know," Little Luther said innocently, "that Ruml had a heart."

"Luther!" Mr. Dilworth said harshly. "Mr. Ruml is a fine upstanding citizen with a heart of gold."

"Gold from the United States treasury? Huh, Pop?"

"Now, now, Luther, that's no way to talk. Mr. Ruml is simply trying to get us on a pay-as-you-go basis in the most painless fashion. He believes, as the Bible says, in forgiving the debtors."

"At Macy's, too, Pop?"

"Of course not, Luther. Don't be dullwitted. Mr. Ruml and his connection with Macy's department store has nothing to do with it. Private enterprise depends upon credit as the lifeblood of the American way of life," Mr. Dilworth said firmly.

"But doesn't the government have credit, too, Pop?"

"It's a very complicated subject, Luther. You wouldn't understand it. But the nub of the situation is that Mr. Ruml has advocated a plan which would forgive us a year's taxes and that's very admirable."

"How much would you get, Pop?"

"Oh, about \$400,000, Luther. A nice little nest egg, that."

"Gee," said Luther quietly. "How much did you make last year, Daddy?"

"Well, about \$100,000 after that man Roosevelt got through with his taxes."

"So Ruml will give you as much from the government as you could make in four years, huh?"

"Now, now, Luther. Don't make odious comparisons."

"Odious? Odorous? Let's see, that means stinks, doesn't it, Pop?"

"Well, about \$100,000 after that man Roosevelt got through with his taxes."

"So Ruml will give you as much from the government as you could make in four years, huh?"

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"Now, now, Luther. Don't make odious comparisons."

"Odious? Odorous? Let's see, that means stinks, doesn't it, Pop?"

## For the Heart, the Mind, And the Behavior

Teaching is a great responsibility. Those of us who have assumed this responsibility, no matter how petty or how noble the motives which first led us into this field, can no longer postpone the discharge of that responsibility to the uttermost farthing. The time has come for the teacher to assume a larger leadership.

We mean that the time has come when the leadership which the warrior lost to the priest, the priest to the merchant, the merchant to the banker, and which the banker is now losing to the public official, must be taken over to a larger extent by the teacher.

A new society must be built. And in that new society, the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of mankind (entrusted in part into our hands), must, together with revitalized religion, become supreme in the hearts and minds and over the behavior of mankind. This cannot come by compulsion through the use of arms and police forces, nor by playing upon man's fear of hell and hope of heaven, and certainly not through the promise of material security, material plenty and boundless material progress. By its very nature it can come only through persuasion and only as a result of the influence exerted and the consequences flowing from education.—RALPH BORSODI, IN LAND AND FREEDOM.

## Fishing Boats Win Lower Insurance

Reduction in the present scale of war risk insurance rates covering fishing vessels, and an extension of time from 30 to 90 days during which war risk hull insurance on fishing vessels is available was announced by the War Shipping Administration.

At the same time the War Shipping Administration announced the issuance of its bulletin F-1, applicable to fishermen's life insurance, providing that rates for operations which do not bring the vessel back to a continental United States port at the completion of each voyage, will be quoted on application only. This action was taken in accordance with general order No. 6.

## Thumbnail description of a Hollywood movie star: "She's been in more triangles than a diaper pin."

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never hath turned his head and said, "Humm, not bad!"

## VAPOR CLEANERS

Cleaning—Pressing  
Dyeing—Alterations

PHONE 5221

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## MIDWAY DRUG STORE

F. J. NICHOLAS

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Labor Temple, 601 Lighthouse Ave. Phone 6325 New Monterey.

## MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8700.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres. Jasper Siven, 202-C Third St. Rec. Sec. Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St. Bus. Rep. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St., Pres. Arnd Smith; Sec. and Bus. Agent, Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President P. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec. M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6735; Rec. Sec. Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Thursday, 8:00 P.M., Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., State Theatre Building; W. J. Dickerson, Pres.; H. E. Ferguson, Fin. Sec., Dale Ward, Bus. Mgr. Office; 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Res. Phone 5230.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec., Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec. W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meet in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Sec., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4800.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneider; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hosack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres., Louis Martin; Sec., Morgan King; Bus. Agent, Ivan Sinner, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres., Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec., H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec., Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengue, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7822.

Labor Temple, 315 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Treas., A. H. Thompson; Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7822.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7822.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders' Hall, Pres. Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 19



## WHILE PROFITS HOLD THEIR OWN, MILLIONS OF WORKERS EARN LESS THAN \$35 A WEEK

Officials are estimating that 1943 profits, after present taxes, will amount to about \$6 billion, or 13 per cent more than the \$5,360,000,000 of 1942. Excluding those corporations showing a deficit and including only those showing a profit, 1943 profits are expected to reach \$7,500,000,000.

Is the above a statement from a wild-eyed labor editor? Why, bless your hearts, no. It is from the very conservative, factual United States News for May 14.

A detailed study of 260 manufacturing, mining, service, construction and trade firms has been made. They are engaged in food and beverages, textiles and apparel, paper products, chemicals and drugs, petroleum, stone, clay and glass, iron and steel, electrical equipment, machinery, autos and equipment, miscellaneous metal products, miscellaneous manufacturing, mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail trade, service and construction. Net income shown is after depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges and reserves, but before dividends, and net worth includes book value of outstanding preferred and common stock and surplus account at beginning of each year for comparison. Average composite figures show:

### HOW BUSINESS FARED

Net income for first quarter of 1942—\$237,395,000; for first quarter of 1943—\$254,176,000. This is an increase of 7.1 per cent.

### WHAT WORKERS OUGHT TO GET

On the other hand, the AFL Monthly Labor Survey for May shows that many millions of workers are not doing so well in keeping abreast with the high cost of living. A study based on the Heller Committee Budget adjusted by Labor Department Cost of Living Figures, with the National Industrial Conference Board figures from December, 1942, to March, 1943, shows the wage necessary to support a family of four at minimum efficiency with March, 1943 prices. In Western cities such as weekly wage should be, it was ascertained: \$49.48 in Denver; \$47.75 in Houston; \$49.52 in Los Angeles; \$53.71 in San Francisco; and \$51.81 in Seattle.

### WHAT WORKERS DO GET

Yet the facts show that the average weekly wage actually received by workers in March, 1943 was:

Durable goods	\$47.79
Aircraft and parts	60.84
Shipbuilding	58.46
Explosives	46.42
Automobiles	55.62
Machine tools	54.10
Nonferrous metals	46.13
Lumber	29.68
Stone, clay and glass	35.15
Textiles	27.70
Clothing	27.23
Leather products	29.52
Boots and shoes	28.10
Food	33.75
Tobacco	24.16
Paper products	35.11
Chemicals	40.32
Quarrying	33.21
Retail trade	24.55

### MANY LINES SUB-STANDARD

The reader will note that with the exception of a few of the higher-paid workers in vital war industries, the bulk are getting far below the lowest Houston minimum of \$47.75. In fact, some 8,610,000 workers are getting less than \$40 a week, and more than half of those are getting less than \$30 a week!

## Skimmed Milk For Us-- And Cream for the Rich

The fight against inflation is being waged vigorously only on one front now, namely in chaining the workers' wages to the Little Steel Formula which only permits raises of 15% over the pay at the end of 1940, though the cost of living has risen by about 24% in the meantime.

But there is no such chain to hold back increases in the salaries for the heads of "our" corporations.

Let us look at the record, as given by the American Investors Union of New York in their April Bulletin.

	1940	1941	1942
American Locomotive Co.—W. Dickerman	75,954	77,239	114,091
Armour & Co.—G. A. Eastwood	74,378	91,640	101,340
Aviation Corporation—V. Emanuel	25,000	79,150	83,917
Budd Wheel Co.—E. G. Budd	110,428	117,629	140,318
Burlington Mills, Inc.—J. Spencer Love	91,940	179,652	196,340
Canada Dry Gingerale, Inc.—R. W. Moore	47,747	53,308	65,540
Doehler Die Casting Co.—H. H. Doehler	35,930	49,824	56,105
Electric Storage Battery Co.—R. C. Norberg	42,882	50,108	69,740
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.—R. H. Morse	120,700	120,960	162,170
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.—J. W. Thomas	91,937	98,437	120,000
Flintkote Co.—I. J. Harvey, Jr.	53,370	55,326	90,050
General American Transp. Corp.—L. N. Selig	60,000	72,000	84,000
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—E. J. Thomas	91,937	98,437	120,000
Kennecott Copper Co.—E. T. Stannard	101,220	101,050	126,150
J. R. Kinney, Inc.—G. L. Smith	23,600	31,600	44,150
Lima Locomotive Works Co.—J. E. Dixon	31,680	49,030	63,150
Loew's, Inc.—L. B. Mayer	697,048	704,425	949,766
Munsingwear, Inc.—E. L. Olrich	27,886	44,424	68,787
J. C. Penny Co.—A. W. Hughes	47,975	72,059	81,155
Phelps Dodge Corp.—L. S. Cates	100,520	127,843	151,350
Savage Arms Co.—F. F. Hickey	32,010	71,850	86,400
Snider Packing Corp.—S. E. Comstock	22,000	22,000	35,595
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)—W. T. Holliday	90,000	90,000	120,000
Swift & Co.—J. Holmes	65,000	74,442	85,000
Union Bag & Paper Co.—A. S. Calder	86,829	86,829	100,731
Vick Chemical Co.—H. S. Richardson	48,360	75,516	95,285
Walworth Co.—W. B. Holton, Jr.	60,000	95,250	120,000
Willis-Overland Motors Co.—J. W. Frazer	60,000	102,593	123,184

In every case, the increase was a lot more than 15%, and in some cases it was more than 100%. The increases were to people who did not need them in any case.

President Roosevelt tried to stop this by limiting salaries to \$67,000 a year, or \$25,000 net and free and clear after all taxes and other deductions allowed under the income tax law. But the anti-New Deal majority in Congress, some of whom seem to hate Roosevelt and the working class more than they hate Hitler, did not permit him to do so.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS,

Member of Local 189, American Federation of Teachers

## Pamphlet Gives Weight Lifting Prevention Tips

Acting upon widespread requests from industry, organized labor, and government contract agencies, the U. S. Department of Labor's Division of Labor Standards last winter called together a group of safety experts, plant physicians and personnel officers to consider practical methods for preventing injury to workers engaged in the handling of heavy weights. Their recommendations are now available in printed form, embodied in the Division's Special Bulletin No. 11, "A Guide to the Prevention of Weight-Lifting Injuries."

Material handling—whose smooth functioning is essential to capacity production—has long been the foremost source of work injuries in manufacturing. Strains, sprains, and hernias, incurred in manual lifting and carrying, loom large among such injuries both in number and seriousness. Laying workers up for 7 to 19 weeks, these injuries create a serious productive-time loss, a loss which could be largely eliminated by proper handling practices and methods. The pamphlet covers the fundamentals of safe lifting and conveying in all its phases—planning and control of processes and work methods, selection and training of workers assigned to heavy manual lifting and carrying, the importance of careful and continuing supervision. Photographs and graphic illustrations are used to highlight such points as the use of mechanical devices, the importance of distance and work duration, the principles of safe manual lifting.

Requests for the publication should be addressed to the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

## Female Employees In Aircraft Plants Show Decline

San Francisco, California. For the first time since their employment in the industry, the number of women wage earners in aircraft plants in California declined, John F. Dalton, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, announced today.

A decrease of 300 female plant workers to 101,900 in April from 102,200 in March, was reported by the industry. The number employed in April, however, remained nearly ten times above the level of 10,700 in the same month a year ago. Additional hirings of men more than compensated for the loss of female wage earners from March to April so that the total factory force in aircraft plants increased.

In private shipyards, the trend was reversed. The number of women rose by 3,700 to 18,900 in April from 15,200 in March, while the number of male workers decreased slightly.

## WAR EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION UP

American workers are producing and delivering special equipment to the Corps of Engineers of the Army Service Forces at a greatly accelerated rate, the War Department has revealed. Delivery of special equipment reached a total of \$62,468,000 in April, an increase of 279 per cent over April, 1942. May deliveries were expected to show an increase of \$10,000,000 over April.

The importance of amphibious warfare and the necessity for river crossings in battle plans are reflected in the sharp increase in the deliveries of boats, bridges and bridging equipment, which the report shows to be more than 29 times the April, 1942, volume. Deliveries of steel mats for airfield construction increased by 353 per cent, searchlights by 525 per cent, and delivery of other lighting equipment jumped almost 15-fold.

## Nazis Sell Young Girls Into Slavery

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov in a note to Allied governments states that the Germans have abducted countless Russians, including 400,000 young girls and have set up slave markets to sell Soviet citizens, and citizens from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Holland, France and Belgium to factories and private persons in Germany. These workers are half starved, beaten, and forced to work 12 hours a day. Eighteen young girls from Kursk were sold for 17 marks each to a German landlord west of Berlin. His superintendent beat them for taking carrots and lettuce from the field to prevent starvation.

## Nazi Labor Office Hit

"Organized resistance" against new shipment of French workers to Germany led to a bomb explosion that wrecked the Nazi "labor recruiting office" in Annemasse, southeast France, according to an article in the Swiss newspaper Journal de Geneve to the OWI.



We will pay \$5.00 in War Savings Stamps for each strange food fact submitted to us and used. Address, A WORLD OF FOOD, 239 West 39 Street, New York, N. Y.

## Army Engineers Seek Skilled Men for Work On Construction Gang

Army Engineers are just finishing the greatest construction program the world has ever seen here in the United States. That job is now nearing completion and their next objective is the construction program necessary to support the offensive against the enemy in every corner of the globe. Therefore

neers are particularly interested at this time include: Blacksmith, blaster or powderman, bridge builder, construction carpenter, construction foreman, power shovel operator, electrician, operating engineer, machine shop foreman, structural steel worker, utility repairman, millwright, general painter, wood patternmaker, quarryman, radio repairman, radio operator, rigger, toolroom keeper, tractor driver, water supply foreman, motorboat operator, lumberjack, jackhammer operator, fire fighter, chemical laboratory assistant, carburetor specialist, marine driver, driver's attendant, sawmill millwright, timber cruiser, oxygen plant operator and water mechanic. These skills are only a few of the 150 different classifications sought.

Men between the ages of 18 and 50 years are eligible for selection and assignment to the Corps of Engineers provided they can pass the standard Army physical examination and possess one of the required skills.

Applications and information can be obtained by writing or calling Lieutenant A. B. Samuels, District Engineer Office, 74 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Calif.

## OWI Reports Says Soldier Earns \$1700 in One Year

The annual earnings of an Army private have been estimated at \$1,700. This is broken down as follows:

Soldier's cash income	\$600.00
Food (\$1.50 a day, civilian cost)	\$54.50
Barrack shelter (\$10.00 a month)	120.00
Equipment and replacement	170.00
Medical, dental, and hospital care	100.00
Saved on life insurance	63.40
Saved on cigarettes	10.95
Saved on laundry	32.50
Saved on postage and barber bills	28.65
TOTAL	\$1,700.00

The pay of soldiers and sailors, the OWI says, was adjusted to bring their wages up to the average civilian workers wage. The American soldier, with an initial base pay of \$50 a month, is the second highest paid fighting man in the world, the Australian private (\$62.10) being the highest.

## POEM OF THE WEEK

### The Bravest Battle

By JOAQUIN MILLER

The bravest battle that ever was fought,  
Shall I tell you where and when?  
On the maps of the world you will find it not;  
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.  
Nav. not with cannon, or battle-shot,  
With sword, or nobler pen;  
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,  
From mouths of wonderful men.  
But deep in a woman's welled-up heart—  
A woman that would not yield,  
But bravely, silently bore her part—  
Lo! there is that battlefield!  
No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;  
No banners to gleam and wave!  
But oh, these battles they last so long—  
From babyhood to the grave!

## WLB TIGHTENS PROCEDURE ON WAGE CHANGES

Washington, D. C. In order to prevent certain employers from violating the spirit and intent of the wage stabilization program, the NWLB has tightened restrictions on individual wage and salary adjustments which can be made without Board approval.

Prior to the Board's recent action, under General Orders 5 and 9, issued last October employers were authorized to grant individual increases for merit, length of service, promotions, or reclassifications or increases called for by the operation of an apprentice or trainee system, provided such increases were within established wage or salary rate schedules and did not increase price ceilings.

The Board found, however, that some employers were circumventing the wage stabilization program by granting wage increases on the grounds that they were within an established wage or salary rate schedule when, in fact, no such schedule was in existence.

In order to plug this loophole, and in order to remove any doubt on the part of both employers and workers as to what individual increase can be granted without Board approval, the Board has amended General Orders 5 and 9 by General Order 31 which sets forth the type of wage rate schedule under which the individual increase must fall. The following conditions must be present.

1. The wage rate schedule must have been specifically approved by the WLB.
2. The schedule must be contained in a collective bargaining agreement in existence on May 31, 1942.
3. The schedule must conform to the employer's practice prior to October 27, 1942. The employer can demonstrate this either through his payroll records or by showing that he has formally communicated such a schedule to his employees.

## New Simplified Plan for Bond Buying Divulged

Newark, New Jersey. By the end of 1943, the average American family should be investing approximately 25 cents of every dollar income in war bonds, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., told New Jersey's war finance leaders here today, during a luncheon at which plans were laid for New Jersey's new simplified bond selling organization. The New Jersey group is the first in the United States to reorganize since Mr. Morgenthau's announcement last week that state bond organizations were to be streamlined and amplified in order to concentrate on individuals and to sell bonds to a still greater number of people.

## Foreman Quits To Organize Donnelly Crew

On the day he completed 25 years' service for Donnelly's Lakeside Press of Chicago, late in May, its most popular foreman was unanimously elected president of the Council of Union Donnelly Employees, composed of A. F. of L. supporters in the mammoth non-union shop. Effective as of his "silver anniversary," L. D. Maxwell resigned his \$6,000 executive position with the Donnelly concern to become special representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union. As such he will work under direct supervision of Major George L. Berry, international president, with the specific assignment of enrolling the remainder of Donnelly's 1,125 pressroom employees.

## Profiteering High In Nazi Germany

New York, N. Y. Industrial profiteering and piling up of hidden war profits seem to be a principal feature of Nazi Germany at war, according to an economic survey by the DRESDENER BANK, Germany's leading banking institute and outstanding exponent of the idea of concentrating German business and commerce in "bigger and better hands". Concealed armament and war profits of German industrial and share corporations during the period 1933 to 1942 amounted to seven billion marks, according to German financial sources, or approximately 39% of the nominal share capital of these corporations.

## Business Conditions Good

Washington, D. C. Business failures are at the lowest point in 50 years according to the Office of Price Administration. The volume of business done, dollar margins over costs, and profits before taxes are today at high levels, the statement declared. Distributors of food are enjoying "the most favorable economic position on record."

## Post-War Economic Policy Of League of Nations Told

The League of Nations has just published the first part of the report of its Delegation on Economic Depressions. The report bears the title "The Transition from War to Peace Economy," and its first chapter is called "The Objectives of Economic Policy."

The seven points into which the League has condensed the economic and social goals toward which mankind must strive after the war, merit to be called an economic charter for the post-war world.

Not only has the League expressed the objectives very well. The fact that these objectives have been put forward under the auspices of the League of Nations proves that there is in our midst more social enlightenment, more genuine desire for a better world, than many progressives dared hope.

### HERE IS PROGRAM

Here are the League's seven points:

"We believe that the objectives of economic policy should be to assure:

1. That the fullest possible use is made of the resources of production, human and material, of the skill and enterprise of the individual, of available scientific discoveries and inventions so as to attain and maintain in all countries a stable economy and rising standard of living;

"2. That, insofar as possible, no man or woman able and willing to work should be unable to obtain employment for periods of time longer than is needed to transfer from one occupation to another or, when necessary, to acquire a new skill;

## Service Men Assured Post-War Employment

The Selective Service System has established a re-employment division to make sure that every soldier, sailor and marine receives a job or special training after the war, an Office of War Information report on the rights and privileges of servicemen discloses.

The division, according to the OWI, was set up to "make sure that every man honorably discharged from active service either gets his old position back and keeps it; gets one just as good and keeps it; receives special training if physically handicapped; or is properly cared for if unemployable in competitive work."

Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the Selective Service System, which took the serviceman out of civilian life, is charged with the responsibility of placing him back securely in it. The OWI points out.

## Captive Spanish Coming to U. S.

The announcement this week by the State Department that 2,000 Spanish Republicans, still held in North African concentration camps, would soon be brought to a United States port en route to Mexico, was hailed as a major victory of the American people by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, following a meeting of the organization's Executive Board Tuesday evening.

## Colombia Hits High Prices

Colombia's new "Economic Plan" represents a serious attack on the high cost of living. Speculation in essential commodities is forbidden and the government is authorized to control rent prices, establish and subsidize cooperatives of all kinds, and regulate exchange rates.

### SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE

"3. That in use of these productive resources, the provision of goods and services to meet the essential physiological needs of all classes of the population in food, clothing, house room and medical care, is a prime consideration;

"4. That society distribute, as far as possible, the risk to the individual from interruption or reduction of earning power;

"5. That the liberty of each individual to choose his own occupation is respected and is promoted by equal educational opportunities;

"6. That the liberty of each country to share in the markets of the world, and thus obtain access to raw materials and manufactured goods bought and sold on those markets is promoted by the progressive removal of obstructions to trade;

"7. That the benefits of modern methods of production are made available to all peoples both by the progressive removal of obstructions to trade and by courageous international measures of reconstruction and development."

## MORE MINERS, METAL CREWS NEEDED BADLY

An all-out drive to break what threatens to be one of the nation's most critical production bottlenecks was launched by an order from War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt to William K. Hopkins, WPC regional director.

The order directed Hopkins to take immediate steps to return former metal miners and smelter and refinery workers to the production of metal. At the same time McNutt told the Regional Director to use every resource at his command to recruit new workers and to keep the present working force on the job.

## TEACHERS CALL U.S. CONVENTION FOR AUGUST 16

The 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers will be held at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, Ill., August 16-20, 1943. The chairman of the convention committee is Helen Taggart, national vice-president.

President Roosevelt, in his message to the AFT convention last year, said: "This is no time for conventions unless their purpose bear directly upon winning the war and establishing a lasting peace. Your convention will bring together teachers who can contribute much to these two ends."

## Cooperatives Win Food Meet Backing

Hot Springs, Va. A study of the methods of co-operatives in cutting the costs of food distribution was recommended in the report of Section 3 of the United Nations Food Conference here. A day earlier Section 2 devoted to Food Production recommended the encouragement of producer and consumer cooperatives among the steps to meet the urgent needs of the period of food shortage.

## STARS IN SERVICE

SEND YOUR DOLLARS INTO THE FIGHT!  
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

U. S. Treasury Department

## MEET YOUR NEIGHBORS

COFFEE, BANANAS AND SUGAR, THREE PRODUCTS WHICH PROVIDE COSTA RICANS WITH THEIR LIVELIHOOD. MOST OF THE COFFEE, NOW MORE THAN EVER TOO GOOD TO WASTE, REACHES THE U.S. AND PROVIDES ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE EXPORTS.

COSTA RICA WON INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN IN 1821. IT IS SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN W. VIRGINIA, HAS A POPULATION OF 435,000. SAN JOSE, THE CAPITAL, IS 3,000 FEET HIGH, WHERE THE CLIMATE IS IDEAL ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

COSTA RICA HAS MORE SCHOOL TEACHERS THAN SOLDIERS, MORE SCHOOL HOUSES THAN POLICE STATIONS.

GOVERNMENT IS BY PRESIDENT AND CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.



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## SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

**BAKERS 24**—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, Phone Ballard 6341.

**JOURNEMEN BARBERS 827**—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec. W. G. Kenyon.

**BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL NO. 545**: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent. Eddie Rose, President.

**BUTCHERS UNION 506** (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

**CARPENTERS 925**—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres. Amos Schofield; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas. R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec. Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt. George R. Hart, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office, 422 N. Main St., Phone 5721.

**CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373**—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesday, Pres. Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec. Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas. Mrs. Helen Keiser.

**CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467**—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple; Pres. Jessie King; Bus. Mgr. Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec. Bertha Boles.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243**—Meets the first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 5361, 25 Harvest St., L. E. Toie Pres.

**FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE**—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres. Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec. Sibly Schneller; Sec.-Treas. Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

**HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272**—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main Street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

**LATHERS UNION NO. 463**—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengel, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

**LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION**, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

**MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION**: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

**OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165**—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

**OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763**: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104**: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec. D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple, Phone Salinas 8763.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS UNION Local 503**: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres. Al Evedy; Rec. Sec. Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt. Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

**POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046**: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towr St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

**PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS**—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec. Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304**—President, John Alsop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

**STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES**—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

**SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616**—President, Les Hutchings; Sec'y, E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

**GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287**—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7690.

**INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611**—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543**—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

**UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50**—Meets first Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec. Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas, Phone 9668.

## THE WORKINGS OF DEMOCRACY

By RUTH TAYLOR

Under the strain and stress of the moment, when events of world-shaking import are taking place with every tick of the clock, impatient souls are grumbling at the slow workings of democracy. They say it cannot function properly and are all for taking it apart and putting it together again according to some plan of their own. They speak of democracy as though it were but the blueprint of some intricate machine which, with clock-like precision, should turn out articles alike to the shading of a hair.

But democracy is not a blueprint or a machine—not even a machine in the political sense. Democracy is a way of life which stems from the individual. It is the method by which he learns to live amicably with his neighbor. It is the formula which civilized and free people have found most useful in working out the great problems of human relations.

Democracy is the way of revolution by evolution. It is the only way to overcome the slavery of want, the slavery of ignorance, the slavery of discrimination—whether it be of class, creed or color. In it lies the solution to all of our problems, for democracy depends upon the will of the people—which is but the will and the courage of many individuals banded together.

Democracy is the way of action. It is not static. Its growth is slow but never ceasing. It is not based upon tradition alone. Democracy is the way to do the things that must be done. It must always move ahead. Democracy is the traffic rule of life. It adapts itself to the exigencies of the road. Its green and red lights are spaced on the traffic changes of the time.

Democracy is the way of justice. Racial or religious discrimination, class hatreds, group pressure are all breaches of democracy, are flaws in the road that must and will be corrected in the course of time. The way may be long and hard but the democratic way will prevail in the end!

Democracy being a way and not an arbitrary law has flaws—many of them. But those mistakes are man made and can be corrected by the will of the majority. What rights the majority have, can be retained by them only if they allow the same rights to the minority. Because the majority wants free speech, they must allow it to the minority. The right of argument and conversion is open to the minority and majority alike.

Democracy like Christianity is a way that must be followed to be proven. We know that it works in a crisis, unwieldy though it may seem to the outsider compared to the quick arbitrary actions of the dictators. But—though we were unarmed, untrained, and unprepared for war, yet when it came, our men in arms, our men and women in the production lines and on the home front showed the world what a democracy could do in months that the aggressor nations took years to accomplish!

Democracy works in war. Democracy will also work in peace if we as individuals follow its way and help it work!

## Radar Is War's 'Secret Weapon'

The secret weapon which, with the Spitfires and Hurricanes, saved England from Hitler's bombers in 1940, and which now warns the Japanese Zeros to keep a respectful distance from American territory, is revealed by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board as radar equipment used to transmit and receive radio waves.

Highly developed by the United Nations, radar equipment, by precise use of radio waves, swiftly and exactly plots the locations of enemy ships and planes as they sail or fly beyond reach of the most powerful field glass. Mist and cloud cannot hide the enemy from the electronic tube and its associated equipment.

## REDWOOD LUMBER WORKER PAY UP

A wage increase of 7 1/2 cents an hour for every worker in the California redwood lumber industry will go into effect immediately on order of the West Coast Lumber Commission, Chairman Ben H. Kizer, Spokane, announced at Seattle in accordance with word from the National War Labor Board, of which the Lumber Commission is a special agency for five western states.

The 7 1/2-cents-an-hour pay boost represents a 2 1/2-cents-an-hour reduction from the 10-cent-an-hour increase granted on March 31 to employees of the Hammond Redwood Lumber Company of California—the largest redwood producer in the world—by unanimous decision of the West Coast Lumber Commission, Chairman Kizer said.

## Norwegian Children Work

Nazi puppet Vidkun Quisling's youth organization will send a "large contingent" of Norwegian boys and girls to work on farms in Germany this summer, the Nazi Norwegian newspaper, Aftenposten, declared in an article reported to the OWL.

## FOR WOMEN ONLY: HERE'S THAT JOB ON VICTORY LINE

American women now are indispensable for Victory; 12,000 men a day go into the armed services; 18- and 19-year-olds are off to war. To give them the equipment they must have, more women are needed on the labor front this year. The following information, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau, tells how the women can help:

What can you do in a war plant? You've never worked before. I've kept house all my life, says many a housewife.

"Of what use in winning a war is my experience?" Asks many a woman commercial artist, household worker, beauty-parlor operator, sales clerk, or jewelry worker. **YOU'D BE SURPRISED!**

If only you could see what women are doing with the skills they use at home, or in their hobbies, or in a peacetime job, to make the weapons of war for our boys overseas!

Women are at work on bombs, guns, airplanes, tanks, ships, submarines, parachutes, rubber rafts, jeeps, trucks, and ambulances, on radios, bullets, shells and cannon. In all kinds of jobs from the painstaking task of making tiny time fuses to the exacting job of operating huge electric cranes, women are proving their mettle and merit.

From coast to coast, from Canada to Mexico, women are amazing factory executives and workmen who are old hands on skilled machine jobs. Women are even surprising themselves. However tired they may be at the end of the day, they find satisfaction in doing a hard war job they never dreamed they could do.

If other women can learn quickly a new use for the skill they've had at home, or at work, so can you. If you love doing things with your hands, if you have a mechanical turn of mind, you too can do a war job.

### ON THE PRODUCTION AND ASSEMBLY LINE:

If you sewed on buttons, or made buttonholes, on a machine, you can learn to do spot welding on airplane parts.

If you've made garments on an electric sewing machine, you can learn to make parachutes or fabric covering for airplane wings, or uniforms for soldiers, sailors, or marines.

If you've done fine embroidery, or made jewelry, you can learn to do assembly on time fuses, radio tubes, or control instruments for airplanes or submarines.

If you've used an electric mixer in your kitchen, you can learn to run a drill press.

If you've been a manicurist, you can learn to do hand filing of rough edges of metal parts.

If you've polished silver on an electric buffing wheel, you can learn to do burning.

If you've made plaster-of-paris plaques and figures, you can learn to do core making.

If you've sprayed plants in the garden, you can learn to do spraying of parts for bombers or army trucks.

If you've majored in physics or chemistry, no matter how long ago, you can learn to work in the chemical laboratory of a munitions plant, or to heat-treating of metal, or test munitions parts with gases or other measuring devices.

If you've followed recipes exactly in making cake, you can learn to load shells.

If you've washed pots and pans, you can learn to degrease metal parts for assembly.

If you've washed windows, you can learn to polish the nose of a bomber before final inspection.

If you've used a screw driver at home, you can learn to use one in a war factory.

If you've taken household gadgets apart and put them together again, you can learn to assemble small parts for tanks, submarines, or airplanes.

If you're mechanically inclined, you can learn to run a lathe, milling machine, or other machines that women are operating.

### ON INSPECTION:

If you've been a good housekeeper, spotting every speck of dust, you can learn to be a good inspector of war equipment.

If you've picked over and sorted

dried beans or berries, you can learn to inspect and sort small munitions parts.

If you've packed your husband's suitcase, you can learn to inspect and pack parachutes.

### ON SERVING PRODUCTION AND PLANT:

If you've ever done commercial drawing, you can learn to do drafting.

If you've cut and made your own dresses, you can learn to trace patterns for battle ships.

If you've ironed your sheets in an electric mangle, you can learn to run a blueprint machine.

If you've ever kept accounts at home or in business, you can learn to keep plant production records.

If you've wheeled a baby carriage, you can push bins of supplies.

If you've driven a car, you can drive a small factory truck or jitney and trailer.

If you've been a store clerk, or had charge of a table at a church fair or charity bazaar, you can learn to work in a tool crib or the store-room.

If you've been a Girl Scout leader, you can learn to be a factory counselor, or adviser, to girls on the job.

### ON PLANT MAINTENANCE:

If you've replaced blown-out fuses in your home, or repaired your electric toaster, you can learn to be an electrician's helper.

If you've hung your own curtain rods and repaired your own window screens, you can learn to be a carpenter's helper.

If you've swept and dusted, you can help with the factory house-keeping.

If you've prepared meals for your family, you can help in the factory cafeteria, or with the portable canteens.

### ARE YOU READY?

American women, more used to mechanical gadgets in their homes than any other women in the world, are fortunate in having experience to help them make a record as soldiers of production in war work.

So, if you live in a labor-shortage area, are over 18 years of age, and have no young children, you can help on the Victory Production Line. Even if you can work only part time, as one of a pair who take turns, or daily in the peak hours, You Can Help.

Your local U. S. Employment Service—will tell you how to use your past experience, will help to place you in a job, will refer you to a training school to learn free!

What the tools are called and the right way to hold them—

How to read blueprint and how to run a machine; how to be safe on the job; what to wear for safety at work; how to work with the boss.

Free courses give vocational training for war jobs to boys and girls just through school, to men and women who've never seen the inside of a factory, and to college graduates. This training bridges the gap between home and factory, because you get used to the noise and the feel of steel. Under conditions resembling an industrial plant you gain confidence that you can do a war job. At the school you get ready. At the factory you move up to your job on the Victory Line.

The armed services, industry, state and Government officials cooperate with the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in maintaining standards promoting the efficiency of health, and safety of women workers.

It is serious business making what our boys must have for victory. It means being on the job every day in fair weather or foul. It means putting your best into everything you do. It means sticking it out on the victory line.

## Army Asks More Funds; Workers to Be Busier

With the Army requesting an appropriation of 50 1/2 billions of dollars, American workers face the herculean task of producing an unprecedented volume of weapons, equipment and material during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The new Army bill, presented to Congress by President Roosevelt, asks for \$16,605,580,134 more than current appropriations. It is more than six billion dollars greater than the President's January budget estimates for the Army.

Army Air Forces would receive nearly twice the current total \$12,338,582,090, or \$23,655,481,000. White House Secretary Stephan Early said the Army will build 1,147,000,000 pounds of planes, exclusive of engine weight, in the next fiscal year, compared with 911,000,000 pounds of planes this year. Other amounts requested are:

Ordnance Department	\$ 8,039,925,000
Engineer Service	2,576,404,000
Signal Corps	4,658,898,000
Transportation	1,556,839,000
Medical Department	455,112,000
Chemical Warfare	342,260,000
Clothing and Equipage	1,894,038,000
Subsistence	2,487,641,000
Manufacturing Plant Facilities	749,000,000
Pay and Travel	12,305,886,000
Miscellaneous	705,802,500

## LABOR SHOWN BEST FRIEND OF NATION'S SCHOOLS

It has long been our custom to speak of the American Federation of Labor simply as the friend of the public schools and the teachers, or to use other similar generalities about why teachers should be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. While these generalities are true, they are neither very informational nor very convincing to a skeptic. Therefore it is occasionally worthwhile to examine the record for specific items of information about the relationship of the American Federation of Labor to the public schools. The record is long and impressive and furnishes an abundance of evidence which should make it clear to everyone that, of all organized groups, the American Federation of Labor is the most powerful, loyal and true friend of the public schools and of the teachers.

Every convention of the American Federation of Labor has taken some constructive action in the field of public education. The first convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada (later the American Federation of Labor) in 1881 went on record for the enactment of compulsory education laws. In 1887 and 1888 the conventions again made clear that labor was in favor of compulsory education and attendance laws.

The 1894 convention asked for better enforcement of compulsory education laws and urged those states without such laws to enact them.

By 1900 we find the convention taking the next logical step in the movement to make public schools better serve the people by asking that textbooks be supplied to all pupils.

In 1903 the convention set up a permanent Committee on Education. At this time they made a clear statement that teachers should not be chosen on a basis of political influence, and that teachers' salaries should be commensurate with the value of their duties.

The war year of 1917 found many teachers being unduly harassed, and the American Federation of Labor came forth with the following: "While actual disloyalty to our country cannot be tolerated in our public schools or anywhere else, the public must carefully assure itself that charges of disloyalty . . . are not cloaks under which superior officers attempt to secure retaliation for a self-respecting lack of subservience on the part of teachers under them."

The 1918 convention asked for increased salaries for teachers "to meet the increased cost of living, and the growing appreciation of the value to the community and the nation of the teachers' services."

**FREEDOM FOR TEACHERS**  
On the question of personal freedom for teachers, we find the 1919 convention protesting against inquiries by school authorities into personal, religious, political, and economic views of teachers, for this "is intolerable in a free country, strikes at the very basis of our public school system, and can result only in the development of mental and moral servility and stultification of teachers and pupils alike."

The 1931 convention summarized the work of the first 50 years of the American Federation of Labor in the field of education as follows: "Organized labor was the major instrumentality in establishing the public school system. . . . No labor convention has been held in recent times which did not devote an appreciable part of its time to a consideration of the school problem. . . . Every one of its demands aims at the improvement of the schools. Among these are: better enforcement of educational laws, wider use of the school plant, reduction in the size of classes, revision of salary schedules upward, more democratic participation of classroom teachers in the conduct of the schools, labor and teachers' representatives on school boards, tenure of position for teachers during efficiency, text books for social sciences, promotion of adult literacy, workers' education and vocational retraining for the unemployed."

**THE DEPRESSION YEARS**  
During the depression years the American Federation of Labor vigorously supported the schools and opposed all attempts to undermine the public school system. So-called economies effected by reducing teachers' salaries, shortening the school year, increasing class sizes, eliminating subjects from the curriculum, repealing tenure laws, eliminating sick pay, etc., were all proposed by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated state and local central bodies. The AFL was one of the few organizations that recognized these "economies" as a means of wrecking our public school system.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 334-566, May 5, 1936, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks

## Printers Win Minimum Pay Of 40 Cents

Forty-five thousand employees of the printing, publishing and graphic arts industry will benefit by a wage order signed by L. Metcalfe Walling, wage-hour administrator, effective June 14.

The order established a minimum wage of 40c an hour under the wage-hour law, as recommended by an industry committee of 27 members last November. The previous minimum was 30c an hour.

An optimist is one whose glass is half full; a pessimist is one whose glass is half empty.

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